CULTI VATO R.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SALEM.

This is said to be the first town that was settled in the bounds of old Massachusetts. For some time it increased very slowly, Ipswich and Lynn were before it in importance; but in fourteen or fifteen years after the arrival of Mr. Endicott fisheries had been commenced, and the other towns in the county were left behind it. In 1637 the town of Salem comprehend Beverly, Danvers, Manchester, Marblehead, a part of Lynn, Topsfield and Wenham. Wood, in his "New England Prospect," in 1639 gives the following description of Salem.

"Salem stands in the middle of a necke of land very pleasantly, having a South River on one side, and a North river on the other side. Upon this necke *where part of the houses stand* is very bad and stony ground, yet for seaven years together it hath brought forth exceeding good corne by being *fished* but every third year. In some places is very good ground for good timber, and divers springs hard by the sea side. There likewise is store of fish as Basses, Eels, Lobsters, Clammes, &c. Although their land be none of the best yet beyond these rivers is a very fine soyle where they have taken farms and got their hay and plant their corne—and where they cross these rivers with small canoes which were made of whole pine trees being about two foote and a halfe broad and twenty foote long. In these canoes wise they go a fowling, sometimes two or three leagues at sea. There be more cannowes in this towne than in all the whole Patent; for every household having *a waterhouse* or two.

This towne wants an Alewife river which is a great inconvenience. It hath two good harbours, the one being called Winter, the other Summer harbour, which lieth within Derbin's Fort, which place if it were well fortified might keepe off barges from landing forces in any of those two places."

Salem is now a handsome wealthy town, and is the chief one of Essex county.—Some enterprising merchants of Salem were the first in this country to engage in the East India trade, which they have ever since executed with energy and success, and they have not been slow to engage in the commerce of the West Indies, of Europe, and of South America. The lower or eastern part of the peninsula on which Salem is built, is called the neck, and it has now but few houses on it. The most settled part of the town is one mile and a half in length, and half a mile in width. The land is low and level, yet the soil is rich, light, and sandy. There are many islands in Salem harbor, but most of them are small and rocky. The streets of the town are lined with well built houses, and Salem has all the appearance of economy and thrift; but Salem is too nigh Boston to become a very large city.

Salem Common is a beautiful tract of eight and a half acres, nearly level, enclosed by a neat railing, bordered by a large number of elms, and traversed by gravel walks. Salem has an East India Marine Society, who have a spacious hall, in which are a great many natural and artificial curiosities collected from almost every part of the world.—There are sixteen churches—eight Congregational, two Baptist, one Episcopal, one Friends, one Christian, one Universal, one Catholic, one Methodist, and one Seamen's Bethel. There are eight Banks, with a capital of $1,850,000. Six Insurance Companies, with a capital of about a million. Six newspapers are here published. The Salem Laboratory was incorporated in 1819, and has a capital of $150,000. At this establishment are manufactured great quantities of aqua fortis, muriatic acid, or spirits of salt, oil of vitriol, and alum—800,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of alum are manufactured annually. There are two white lead manufacturing establishments in South Salem, and one India rubber factory.

The tonnage of the district, which includes Beverly, is 31,906 tons. There are thirty ships, 12 barks, 70 brigs, 124 schooners, and 14 sloops. In 1837, the population of Salem was 14,985.

Salem is noted for wealth and for witchcraft—the latter making its first appearance in 1692. Whether a scourge of this kind is sent direct by Providence to humble us, or whether it is a disease which we can generate at will, when we have an object in view, is a question that has not yet been settled either in England or in America. If Dr. Cotton Mather had lived long enough, he might have determined, or have disclosed the whole plot. The witchcraft excitement commenced in the Rev. Mr. Parris' family; he was the minister in *Salem Village*, now Danvers, and it is said the town was so much agitated, that one fourth part of the inhabitants left the place.

Not less than twenty persons were executed *for the crime of witchcraft!* To what a horrible pitch of fanaticism were the people of that day led by designing persons, who went about multiplying devils, and persuading people to believe in the existence of modern miracles. This is all of a piece with the modern Roman Catholic doctrines in France and in Ireland, where the priests of that order are now practicing their arts to persuade their powers. Mankind in all ages have shown a disposition to be imposed upon, and therefore we must not wonder if the world is troubled with impostors—and when these are satisfied with going no deeper than to lecture on *Phrenology* or on *Animal Magnetism*, we can excuse and forgive them; but when they make it a matter of *hanging*, we think the world has some reason for complaining. Salem has the honor of giving birth to the Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, L. L. D. F. R. S. one of the most celebrated mathematicians of the age.—He was born in 1773, and died in 1838.

The Hon. Timothy Pickering, the celebrated patriot and statesman, has his monument in Salem. He was born in 1745, and died in 1829.

CANKER WORM.

A good farmer of Brookline informs us he is satisfied he can prevent the ascent of the canker worm, by placing slacked lime about the roots of the tree—he proposes to place half a peck or a peck about each tree, and to lay it in a heap as high as he can against the body. We have never given this plan a fair trial and do not know that any one has. The late Mr. Lowell thought the worm might be destroyed by strewing quick-lime underneath the tree at this season, or at any time after it had dropped to the ground. The plan of placing a pile about the roots is different, and if this would deter the worm from ascending, it would be the cheapest mode we have heard of.

But lime in such a situation will certainly destroy the young borer, and therefore every farmer who has valuable trees should make trial of it. Lime will kill grass and weeds about the roots of the tree, and will render the soil more loose, and we may in this way be repaid for our trouble when no worms are about the roots. We hope a good number of our friends will make trial of lime in this mode. It should be remembered that canker worms often ascend the tree in Autumn.

To Free Land from Worms. Buckwheat sown on land will free it from wire worms, which in some years materially injure the corn crops; and salt will destroy all noxious weeds. If you doubt, try and see.

WORMS IN PEACH TREES.

Our friends are reminded that they should look to their peach trees and destroy the little worms before they have buried themselves too deep in the body of the tree. There are various modes of killing them, but we should never suffer them to enter so deep as to require a knife to dig them out, for the knife injures the tree more than the worms will.

While the young worm is in the egg, or before he has buried himself in the bark, stronglie, or boiling hot water poured upon the body of the tree will kill him—so will strong wood ashes or lime, fresh slaked, placed about the body of the tree, and in either case the grass, if any, about the roots, should be pulled away, so that the body may be fairly exposed. By close attention the little worms may be discovered at this season of the year at the surface of the earth, and making tracks into the bark of the tree.

The apple-tree borer may be discovered in a like situation, and may be treated in the same manner.

ROMAN POTATOES. In our last number we published a communication from Mr. Charles Gaylord of Lunenburg, giving an account of the product of his Rohans.—His statement was that he had raised 1348 pounds of these potatoes on FOUR RODS of land—but our type-setter made a small mistake and called it FOUR ACRES!—Probably he has been used to setting election returns in some of the party papers.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

SCRAPS FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

LIFE OF VEGETABLES. It is perhaps impossible to tell what *life* is—but it is easy to tell what it is not. When the vessels and organs of an organized being cease their action, and the fluids which before circulated freely cease to move, and the laws of chemical decomposition or decay take place—life is said to have ceased. Vegetables possess organs is beyond a doubt—that these organs possess a species of life may be proved by various facts. In the first place they resist the laws of chemical decomposition. Those fluids which, if it were not for the vitality contained in the plant, would at once act, in resolving it into its original elements, move on in obedience to a superior power, and are rendered subservient in the formation of different vegetable products.

One of the most distinguished properties of the vital principles of vegetables is that of excitability, or capacity of being acted upon by the application of natural stimuli compelling it to the exertion of its vegetative powers. These natural stimuli are heat and light.

The stimulating influence of light upon the vital principle of the plant is discoverable both in the stem, the leaf, and the flower. The direction of the stem is influenced by the action of light, as well as is also the color of its leaves. Distance from direct rays of light, or a weak light produces a lack of color or a bleaching of the plant. This luxuriance of the branches depend upon the presence and action of light as is observable in plants cultivated in hot houses or warm rooms. These branches do not lean so much to the flues or sources of heat as they do to the windows or passages through which the light passes.

Hence also the branches of plants are more luxuriant accordingly as they are placed on the south, or on that side which affords the most light.

The position of the leaf is also strongly affected by the action of light to which it always turns its *upper surface*. This may be readily perceived in case of trees, or vines to a wall, *from which* you will perceive the upper surface always turn. If the upper surfaces always turn. If the upper surface should be turned from the light and confined there a while, it will invariably assume its original position if it should be liberated. There are some exceptions to this however—in the leaves of the mallows and some of the sword shaped leaves. As light produces such an effect upon leaves so the absence of it, produces an opposite one, for it is known that the leaves of plants assume a very different position in the night, from what they do in the day. This is particularly the case with winged leaves, which though fully expanded through the day begin to droop and bend down about sunset, and during the fall of the evening dew, till they meet together on the interior side of the leaf stalk. This may be seen in almost all plants as in common *clover*. This is what Linneus denominated the sleep of plants.

The expansion of the flower is also effected by the stimulus of light. Many plants do not fully expand their petals except when the sun shines and hence alternately open them by day, and shut them by night. This is exemplified in the flowers of the common pea and the dandelion.

But although many plants open their flowers by day and shut them by night yet all the flowers do not open and shut them at the same time. Plants of the same species are tolerably regular in regard to time, other circumstances being the same, and hence the daily opening and shutting of the flowers have been considered as *Flora's clock*.

Those flowers which require but a slight application of stimulus open early, while others requiring more, open later. Some do not open till noon, and some which cannot bear the action of light at all, bloom only in the night, as the night blooming cereus. It seems doubtful, whether light is the *sole agent* in this business. It is said that flowers at the equator open always at the same hour, and that tropical flowers change their hour of opening according to the length of the day. It has been observed also that flowers of plants that are removed from a warmer to a colder climate, expand at a later hour in the latter. A flower that opens at six o'clock in the morning at Senegal, will not open in France or England till eight or nine, nor in Sweden till ten.

A flower that opens at ten o'clock in Senegal, will not open in France or England till noon or later, and in Sweden it will not open at all, and a flower that will not open till noon in Senegal will not open at all in England. The opening and shutting of some flowers does not depend so much on the stimulus of light as on the existence of the atmosphere, hence their opening and shutting betokens a change. A writer observes that if the Siberian Sow Thistle (Sonchus) shuts its flowers at night, you may expect the ensuing day to be fine; but if it opens, you may expect says he, clouds and rain.

If the African Marygold, he observes, remains shut after seven o'clock in the morning, rain may be expected.

If the Morning Glory (Convolvulus,) or the Pimpernell (Anagall s,) has already opened, it will close its blossoms at the approach of rain—hence some have called it the poor man's weather glass.

SINGULAR [illegible] OF POTATOES.

[illegible] of our naturalist contemporaries inform us, whether the potato is an original tuber, or whether it is the production of some freak of nature? We are led to this inquiry, from the following fact, which is before us, and which we venture to communicate to the public.

Year before last, Mr. John Smiley, a farmer in the northern part of Augusta, noticed upon some of the *stalks* of the gillyflower, which the female members of his family had cultivated in a flower pot, some protuberances, or excrescenses, like warts, about the size of peas. They appeared perfectly formed and living substances, resembling the seeds that project from the stalk of that bulbous flower known as the tiger lily. Every body is acquainted with the gillyflower, as a very common annual plant, resembling the pink in size and flower. Curiosity led him to preserve these excrescenses—they were not the natural seeds—and plant them the following spring. One of his neighbors also took a portion of them and did the same. Two or three came up and attained maturity. The product was over half a peck of good sized and very handsome potatoes! These were preserved and planted the last Spring. They grew vigorously, and the result was about three bushels of a new sort of real *potatoes*. The potatoe is of oblong form, smooth surface, mostly white, mixed occasionally with purple.—Mr. Hutchins of the Augusta House has cooked some of them and pronounces them superior. They may be a variety worth cultivating. But the mystery in our mind is, that they should have been the product of the gillyflower. Was that the way potatoes first came? We were incredulous as to the connexion between these potatoes and the stock of the gillyflower, supposing that some potato seeds, from balls, might have dropped where these excrescenses were planted, and that when they came up Mr. Smiley might have mistaken the tops for the progeny of the gillyflower warts. But we have visited his house and consulted his family, and he and they are sure there is no mistake about the matter—incredible as it may appear. He planted the seeds by themselves, watched for the vegetation of them, examined the shoots that shot up from the excrescenses planted, and cultivated them carefully through the season. Others who tried the same experiments had the same results. They all produced one kind of potatoes. Mr S. is a respectable man that would not knowingly deceive in the matter.

We give these facts as (to us) a new proposition in the science of agriculture, which we cannot exactly explain, and hope if any one can solve the mystery, he will be pleased to do so. Will Gov. Hill, or Rev. Mr. Colman, or Dr. Holmes, or Mr. Cole give a little attention to this matter? Mr. S. says that he recollects some years since reading in an old work, a number of the Encyclopedia, he thinks, an account of the origin of the potato, which affirmed that it came from the stock of some handsome flower. It was this recollected remark that induced him to try, from curiosity, the cultivation of these lateral seeds of the gillyflower, and see if that might not be the origin of the potato alleged by the old book he had read. The result surprised himself, and demonstrated the truth of the account. We know there are many vegetables, and animals indeed, which have no original like themselves, but are a character production of nature. It may be so with the potato; and this perhaps is the way that vegetable first developed itself. If so, it is a fact of which we suspect the community are not generally aware.—[Maine Farmer.

[From the New York Spirit of the Times.]

STEWARD'S STABLE ECONOMY.

FOOD.

PRINCIPLES OF FEEDING.

The principles of feeding are facts which influence and ought to regulate the practice of feeding. The word feeding refers to the manger food, given at intervals, not to the hay or fodder, which is almost constantly within the horse's reach.

People who are unacquainted with stable affairs make many blunders in the management of their horses, and particularly in feeding them. They reason too much from analogy. The rules which regulate their own diet are applied to that of the horse. Medical men are remarkable for this. A skilful surgeon expressed his conviction that stablemen are full of error and prejudice regarding the diet of horses. He said, "I order my patients to live on plain food, on that which does not tempt excess, and I tell them to eat when they are hungry, and to desist when satisfied. It is thus I treat my horse," continued he, "I give him plain wholesome food, as much as he likes, and when he likes."

This is sufficiently absurd; it is a common way of speaking only with the ignorant. It might be a very good rule, if there were no food for the horse but grass, and none for man but bread. Horses may eat more grain, and men more beef than their work requires; or the plain, wholesome nourishment, as it is called, may not [illegible] for certain kinds of work which render its care and system so necessary in too, but very few have [illegible] any resemblance to that of the horse, and those few are compelled to regulate their diet by rules which are not known to the Bulk of mankind. The diver, the boxer, the runner, the wrestler, must not live like other men. The fermentable nature of the horse's food, and the peculiar structure of his stomach, which forbids vomition, and the abstinence from food and drink occasionally required by the work, are other circumstances which demand particular attention to the mode of feeding.

Slow Work aids digestion, empties the bowels, and sharpens the appetite.—Hence it happens that on Sunday night and Monday morning there are more cases of cholic and founder than during any other part of the week. Horses that never want an appetite ought not to have an unlimited allowance of hay on Sunday; they have time to eat a great deal more than they need, and the torpid state of the stomach and bowels produced by a day of idleness renders an additional quantity very dangerous.

By slow work I mean that which is performed at a walk, not that which hurries the breathing, or produces copious perspiration. The moderate exertion of which I speak does not, as some might suppose, interfere with the digestive process. It is attended with some waste; there is some expenditure of nutriment, and that seems to excite activity in the digestive apparatus for the purpose of replacing the loss. Farm and cart horses are fed immediately before commencing their labor, and the appetite with which they return shows that the stomach is not full; but,

During Fast Work, digestion is suspended. O, this we have not indeed any positive proof, but there is good reason for believing it. In the general commotion excited by violent exertion, the stomach can hardly be in a favorable condition for performing its duty. The blood circulates too rapidly to permit the formation of gastric juice, or its combination with the food; and, it may be, the blood and the nervous influence are so exclusively concentrated and expended upon the muscular system, that none can be spared for carrying on the digestive process. But this is mere theory. It is better to appeal to facts.

The Effects of Fast Work on a Full Stomach are well enough known among experienced horsemen. The horse becomes sick, dull, breathless. He is unwilling, or unfit to proceed at his usual pace; and if urged onward, he quickly shows all the symptoms of over-marking, to which I allude among the accidents of work. The effects are not always the same. Sometimes the horse is simply over-marked, distressed by work that should not produce any distress. Some take colic, some are foundered, some broken-winded. The most frequent result is over-marking in combination with colic. Perhaps the colic, that is, the fermentation of the food, begins before the horse is distressed; but whether or not, his distress is always much aggravated by the colic.

These effects are not entirely produced by indigestion. The difficulty of breathing may be ascribed to mere fullness of the stomach. Pressing upon the diaphragm, and encroaching upon the lungs, it prevents a full inspiration; and its weight, though not, perhaps, exceeding eight or nine pounds, must have considerable influence upon a horse that has to run at full speed, and even upon one who has to go far, though not fast.

Some horse commence purging on the road, a full directly before starting. They seem to get rid of the food entirely or partly; for these, which are generally light-bellied horses, do not suffer so much, nor so often, from any of the evils connected with a full stomach. The purgation, however, often continues too long, and is rapidly followed by great exhaustion. They should be kept short of water on working days, and they should have a large allowance of beans.

All work, then, which materially hurries the breathing, ought to be performed with an empty stomach, or at least without a full stomach. Coaching-horses are usually fed from one to two hours before starting, and hay is withheld after the corn is eaten. Hunters are fed early in the morning; and I believe racers sometimes receive no food on running days till the work be over. Abstinence, however, must not be carried so far as to induce exhaustion before the work commences.

After Fast Work is concluded, it is a little while ere the stomach is in a condition to digest the food. Until thirst has been allayed, and the system calmed, there is *seldom any appetite*. If the horse have fasted long, or be tempted by an article of which he is very fond, he may be induced to eat. But it is not right to let him; a little does him no good, and a full feed does him harm. The stomach partaking of the general excitement, is not prepared to receive the food. Fermentation takes place, and the horse's life is endangered; or the food lies in the stomach unchanged, and produces founder.

[illegible] tranquil, and his pulse reduced to its natural standard. By the time he is dressed and watered, he is generally ready for feeding.

Salt and Spices aid Digestion. On a journey, or after a severe day, horses often refuse their food. When fatigued, tired of his feed, a handful of salt may be thrown among the horse's corn. That *will often induce him to eat it*, and it will assist digestion, or at least render fermentation less likely to occur. Some, however, will not eat with this inducement.—Such may have a cordial ball, which in general produces an appetite in ten minutes. I am speaking of cases in which the horse has become cool, and those in which the work has not fevered him. The horse should always be cool before food is offered; and if his eye be red, and pulse quick, cordials, salt, and the ordinary food are all forbidden. The horse is fevered.

ANCIENT PEAR TREES. The ancient Pear Tree, planted in 1623, by Governor Endicott, on his farm in Danvers, is yet in full life, and has this year produced a crop of good pears. It is a Bon Cretien.

In Eastham, on Cape Cod, is another Pear tree, planted in 1640, by Gov. Prince, in his garden. It is a flourishing lofty tree, and produces on an average fifteen bushels a year.

Lately there were two Pear Trees, standing in the garden of the Wyllis family, at Hartford, which was brought from England to Connecticut in 1633; and, also, there was lately another in third avenue, in New York, which was brought from Holland and planted in 1617.

Egyptian Flax. The old product of Egypt—"fine linen" is about to be indirectly revived. We find a statement in one of our English papers that a sample cargo of Egyptian flax has been imported into Scotland. Some of the English flax spinners strongly recommended the import of the article, which can be obtained at a low price, and is as good as the Baltic.

Laconic Advice. Mr. Hillyard, who for 21 years has been the president of the Northamptonshire Farming and Grazing Society, the annual meeting of which was held on Wednesday, in presenting a prize cup to Mr. J. C. Elliott, gave him the following laconic piece of advice: "Now, young man, take this cup, and remember always to plough *deep*, and drink *shallow*." [English paper.

Mothers!—recollect that winter is coming—your children will approach the fire—therefore it is highly necessary that you dress them in woollen, and not cotton.—Recollect, too, that fire is a good servant, but a bad master. Pass it round. [Haverhill Gazette

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CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* states that Mr. Jaudon, (recently from London,) was in New York a few days since, and that he told a friend of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, that the Bank is now ready to resume specie payments whenever the local banks are ready —*that she needs no help, and has needed none, but has resources of her own to the extent of all her necessities.*' We are glad to hear that this is so, but if it is a fact why has she suspended so long, and caused a host of others to suspend—and kept the whole country in suspense in regard to her future views! We are sincerely pleased that the funds of the widow and of the orphan which have been deposited there are likely to prove available, and we hope that in future this Bank will not prove so great a nuisance to the country as it has been since it became a State Bank. Its managers gave Pennsylvania quite too much for the whistle when they obtained the State charter, but as they had real capital, all part in, they could have no good excuse for this long suspension—if the institution had the ability it should have resumed sooner—if it was really insolvent the country could not know it too soon.

We learn with pleasure that all the Philadelphia Banks are preparing to resume specie payments. Should they be reinstated in their pristine credit business would take a start at once; for though the government may refuse to have anything to do with banks, that refusal can have but little effect on the business of the country. What we need and what we must have is a convenient currency that will enable us to travel and to trade throughout our widely extended country. It is not necessary that government should be concerned in it farther than to *license* capitalists to print paper that shall depend on its own credit for circulation—but in granting such license the greatest care must be taken to restrict the issues, and to require abundant security for the redemption of bills.

We can see no necessity for any connexion between the government and the banks, and if the former shall choose to keep the public revenue by itself in boxes or chests, how on earth must be the effect? Such [illegible] would be utterly impossible [illegible] the present system of [illegible] and disburses thirty millions. What is all this to the hundreds of millions that are annually paid to, in relation to merchandize from hand to hand throughout our country? We need no *favor* from the government but the *liberty* to transact our affairs in a convenient manner.

The government may therefore be entirely divorced from the banks, and remain a widower until it is tired of it—but this need not prevent its granting *licenses* to others to form lawful connexions.

We can see nothing to check our prosperity but the want of a convenient currency for the whole Union. This is felt in every one of the twenty-six States.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The truth will now be likely to be elicited in regard to election frauds in Philadelphia. In Naylor's district Ingersoll's friends complained that Naylor received 5 or 6000 more votes than there were names on the poll books of the district'—They were not however able to prove this and Naylor held his seat in Congress—but it seems he did not choose to try his luck again at the polls, though about 900 were returned as his majority; and Ingersoll's party have now carried the election by a gain of some 1400 votes over the year 1838, though in almost all the county districts the gain this year has been the other way! How could it happen that in 1838, when Naylor was declared to be legally elected, there should be 600 more votes returned than there were *legal* voters in the district—and now when the other party prevails there are some 1400 votes *more* than were given two years ago? There is no pretence that the vote of late has much increased in numbers, within two years, yet for the candidates on both sides about 1400 more votes are cast than in 1838 when there were too many by 600! Frauds must have been committed, and we are glad the authorities there are hunting them up.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* states that a man was seen at the recent election to vote, who was known to have declared a few days previously that he had never taken any steps to become naturalized according to law. An inquiry was then made into the book kept at the office of the Quarter Sessions, when it was found *that letters had been inserted* in a place where a record, made two years since, would be found containing between 70 and 80 certificates of intentions to become naturalized!! Really it is high time to look at the records! This third district has grown quite too fast for the rest of the country. If *both* parties have been cheated by these frauds the truth may possibly be brought to light.

THE ELECTIONS.

THURSDAY MORNING. Since last week we have seen more full accounts of the elections in Maryland and in Georgia, but nothing to vary the general result. Georgia has elected the Whig list of nine members to Congress and a majority of Whigs in both Houses of its Legislature by a majority of some three or four thousand.

Maryland. We have nothing to add to our last week's statement of the votes in this State—our account is confirmed.

New Jersey. This State has chosen its Legislature whose duty it is to choose a Governor—one branch consists of a council; the other of members of Assembly.—The Council stands 13 Whigs, 5 Democrats; Assembly, 33 Whigs, 20 Democrats. The popular vote was from 11 to 1300 in favor of the Whigs.

Pennsylvania. The wildest returns and the most crooked statements that we have yet seen have come from this State. We have examined until we are tired, and are not yet satisfied how the vote stands.

The Democrats have a majority in the popular vote of some four or five thousands —but it seems to be agreed that the Whigs have 20 out of the 33 members of which the Senate is composed—this arises in part from the fact that only one third part of that body is chosen in a year, and it so happened that the term expired last year of a larger number of Democrats than of Whigs. The General Assembly consists of one hundred members, and the accounts differ as to the majority—each party has 50 or the Whigs have 51; some claim 52 for them. The National Gazette, a Whig paper, states the Van Buren majority to be 2715—the Philadelphia Sentinel, a Van Buren paper, states it at 3,803, in returns from 52 counties—while the United States Gazette inclines to think that on a fair average of the votes for members of Congress, and of Assembly, the popular vote is now with the Whigs. The Post and the Democrat of this city are positive that the Democrats have a majority of not less than 8,000. The New York Journal of Commerce, a neutral paper, makes it out [illegible] Congress, 61 et, stand 14 and 11; or 15 Van Buren and 13 Whig.

In 1836 the Democrats had a majority of 10,995 for state officers; but three weeks afterwards, when Harrison was run for President, that majority was reduced down to 4,364. This proves clearly that —*Pennsylvanians will vote just as they please!*

Ohio. All the politicians agree to let the Whigs have Ohio. They have probably elected 12 of the 19 members of Congress, and a majority in each branch of the Legislature. Doctor Duncan, who raised so much in Congress last winter, is not reelected—his was Hamilton county, which included Cincinnati, in which a Mr Pendleton, Whig, is elected.

Only five small counties remained to be heard from in Corwin's Whig majority for Governor this year, according to the Whig accounts is 19,400—and a gain compared with the vote of 1838 of 24,556.

Arkansas. There are rumors that that Governor Yell, Democrat, is re-elected without opposition, and that a Whig member of Congress is elected. The State sends but one—that the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature, &c.—this comes through the Louisville Gazette, a Whig paper.

South Carolina. From the returns here it is there is no doubt the Democrats carry this State, members of Congress and all.

BETTING.

—This game has been played to a great extent in many parts of the country, on the result of the Presidential election. It is a species of gambling that should not be encouraged. No man should be tied before hand to vote, one way or the other either, by a run string, willfulness, or the hope of winning a bet. The other day a bet of $700 was offered in the Transcript that Pennsylvania would not give her electoral vote for Van Buren: on Tuesday the editor of the Post took up the bet, and the money was deposited in the Merchants' Bank. In the afternoon the Transcript came out with another offer of a bet of $1000 on the same contingency, and we shall probably hear of its acceptance.

We understand that the Eastern Railroad, to Portsmouth, will be opened by the 1st of November.

LIBERAL DONATION.

From the Worcester Ægis we learn that J. P. Cushing Esq., of Watertown, presented to the Agricultural Society of that county, at their late festival, one of his fine Ayrshire breed of cattle which he has imported at great expense. He also permitted two fine swine, half Chinese and half Berkshire blood, to be placed in the pens.

The thanks of the Society were publicly tendered to Mr. Cushing, and as a testimonial of grateful acknowledgment for the interest he had taken in the object of the association, by a unanimous vote, he was admitted an honorary member, a mark of respect conferred before on two occasions only, when President J. Q. Adams, the late Chief Justice Parker, and the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court accepted the same relation.

The whole community should thank Mr Cushing for the example he is setting in encouraging Agriculture. He is extremely liberal with his vast fortune by which he is enabled to make experiments for the benefit of others of more limited means. We rejoice that we have some men in the community who are willing to make use of their wealth for good purposes.

ELECTIONS.

The public mind is so much taken up with the elections that nothing else is now expected in the newspapers but returns of the achievements of the different States. On reviewing our statements of *Thursday* we see no occasion to make any alteration—we have quoted from the best sources in the country, and think the figures may be relied on.

The New York Journal of Commerce, received yesterday, makes one correction and now says the Whigs have 51 and the Democrats 49 in the Pennsylvania Assembly. Some respectable papers state that Ohio will have a majority of 30,000 in favor of Thomas Corwin the Whig candidate—we think this cannot be.

The Post of yesterday claimed 10,122 majority for the Democrats in Pennsylvania, and the Bay State Democrat claimed 6,805 majority, but we think our own statement more correct—it is not possible to give the exact majority at present.

CUNARD'S LINE.

The Acadia has again beaten the steamer President, of the New York line, having crossed the Atlantic in *five days* less time than that vessel! This is truly a feather in Mr. Cunard's cap—The President, under her new command- [illegible] in New commander, Fayrer, has lately been dismissed by the proprietors of the President for not sailing and steaming faster, but they have not mended the matter—Cunard's is the line for dispatch. A passenger in the Acadia would get to Ohio when the rail road is completed sooner than to New York by the old line.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Handbills were posted up yesterday from the offices of the Post and of the Bay State Democrat stating that Governor Seward of N. York had been arrested for a conspiracy with others in all the states to elect General Harrison President! We cannot learn the nature of the conspiracy. Mechanics cannot enter into a conspiracy to raise prices but we were not aware that voters had no right to combine together and elect whom they please.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

We learn that a Highway Robbery was committed in Florida, in Berkshire County, last Friday.—As we have the story, Mr Avijah Spofford of Fitzwilliam, N. H., with a load of wooden ware, was coming toward Charlemont when he was accosted by a man sitting by the road side, with a request for a ride. Mr. Spofford refused as his load was already heavy. The stranger then jumped upon his wagon and demanded his money. Spofford eyed murder several times in hope of attracting aid; but the robber presented a pistol and ordered silence, threatening to shoot him if he did not cease his cries and deliver his money. Spofford, finding no one approaching to his aid delivered his pocket book, which contained $73. The robber then ran into the woods, and the pedler drove to the tavern of Mr. Erastus Rice, about three fourths of a mile distant where he procured company, and then returned to track the villain in the woods, but without success. This occurred about 12 o'clock in the forenoon. Mr S. now offers a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the robber, whom he describes as follows: "about five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, with large black whiskers; had on blue coat, with black velvet collar, black brush hat, and dark colored pantaloons, apparently 25 or 30 years old."

The strangeness of such an occurence in this region has led to some doubt as to the truth of Spofford's story, though we understand he appeared much agitated on reaching Charlemont. We trust that every effort will be made to discover the villain if the story is true; and the truth if it is false. Until some circumstances occurs to contradict Mr S. no pains should be spared to hunt up the footpads.—Greenfield Mercury.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

We are indebted to the National Ægis for the following list of the premiums awarded by the Worcester Society last week.

Ploughing with Double Teams.

John McClellan, Sutton, first premium	$10
Leonard Wheelock, Grafton, second premium	7
David Carpenter, Charlton, third premium	5
Simeon Carpenter, Charlton, fourth premium	3

Gratuities.

Stephen Marsh, Jr. of Sutton,	$2
Joseph Dudley, do	2
Dexter Putnam, do	2
Marshall Pratt, of Oxford,	2
Paul Goodale, of Worcester,	2

Ploughing with Single Teams.

Leonard Wheelock, Grafton, First Plough	$8
Himself as Ploughman	4
Lewis Carpenter, Charlton, Second Plough	6
Himself as Ploughman	3
Elbridge G. Wheelock, Millbury, Third Plough	5
Himself as Ploughman	2
Nathaniel Dodge, Sutton, Fourth Plough	4
Himself as Ploughman	1
Elijah L. Case, Grafton, Fifth Plough and Ploughman	3

Milch Cows and Fat Cattle.

Jedediah Estabrook, Rutland, first premium,	$20
Luke Baker, Rutland, second do	15
Silas Dudley, Mendon, third do	10

The above for Fat Cattle—The following for Milch Cows.

William Blanchard, Charlton, first premium	$13
Thomas B. Eaton, Worcester, second do	10
Dana B. Fitch, Leicester, third do	8

Working Oxen.

James Leach, Westboro', first premium	$12
Simon Carpenter, Charlton, second do	10
Lewis Carpenter, Charlton, third do	8
Tyler Carpenter, Charlton, fourth do	5

Steers—three years old.

Leonard Wheelock, Grafton, first premium	$8
Lewis Carpenter, Charlton, second do	6
Royal Keith, Grafton, third do	4
John McClellan, Sutton,—for best two year old	$6
Franklin M. Farnum, Charlton, second do	4
Samuel Perry, Worcester, third do	3
Franklin M. Farnum, Charlton,—for best yearlings	$5
Nathaniel Dodge, Sutton, second	3

Other Neat Cattle.

William Carlton, Sutton, for best Bull, first Prem.	$12
Oliver Barrett, Holton, second do	8
Joseph Sawyer, Holton, third do	6
Nathan Brooks, Holton, for best Bull calf	6
Freeland Converse, Charlton, next best do	4
Moses Ayres, New Braintree, next best do	2
Henry Snow, Shrewsbury, for best yearling Heifer	5
Joseph Temple, Shrewsbury, next best do	4
Smith Tufft, Charlton, next best do	2
Job Ratinger, New Braintree, for best 2 year old Heifer	6
Orasmus Willard, Harvard, next best do	5
Isaiah Munroe, Shrewsbury, next best do	4
J. H. Allen, Shrewsbury, for best three year old Heifer	8
Heywood and Harrington, Worcester, next best do	6
Reuben Newhall, Spencer, next best do	4

Sheep.

Rejoice Newton, Worcester, for best Merino, or Saxony Buck	$7
Avery Bush, Oakham, for do do Ewes	3
Harvey Bancroft, Auburn, next best do do Ewes	4
Edward Earle, Worcester, for best lot of mixed Merino or Saxony	5
Benjamin N. Child, Worcester, best native Buck	3
Tyler Carpenter, Sutton, best native Ewes	3
Edward Warren, Northboro', best native Wethers	3
Horatio Gates, Worcester, best Dudley Buck	5
Leonard Smith, Spencer, best Dishley Ewes	5

Swine.

Samuel A. Knox, Grafton, for best Boar, 1st premium	$5
Benjamin N. Childs, Worcester, 2d best 2d do	3
Dexter Dodge, Sutton, for best breeding Sow 1st prem	5
Sam. Chamberlain, Westboro, for next best do 2d do	3
Harvey Dodge, Sutton, for best weaned Pigs 1st do	6
John McClellan, Sutton, for next best do do 2d do	4

Butter and Cheese.

Butter.

Peter Foy, of Southboro', first premium	$7
S. & C. Newton, Worcester, second do	5
Isaac Stone, Jr., Shrewsbury, third do	4
[illegible] Chamberlin, Westborough, fourth do	2
Alexander R. Rich, Warren, first premium do	
Lorenzo Converse, New Braintree, second do	7
Roswell Converse, New Braintree, third do	5
Josiah Gleason, New Braintree, fourth do	3

Old Cheese.

Davis Lee, Barre, first premium	$8
John Mathews, New Braintree, second do	6

A Gratuity to Josef Rawson, of Milford, for the specimens of Honey.

Lewis Davis, of Webster, for 1 Box Honey	$2
Wm. M. Ivell's patent Beehive—Exhibited by Mr. Child, of Willington Conn.	1

Manufactures of Leather and Wool.

Matthew C. Cottrell, Leicester, for best Calf Skins	$7
Col. Jacob W. Watson, Princeton, for best Sole Leather	6
James H. Wall, Worcester, do do Cowhide Boots	6
Jeremiah Bond, Worcester, do do Brogans	6
Thomas Bottomly, Leicester, for best Flannel 1st premium	12
Thomas Bottomly, Leicester, for best lot do 2d do	8
Rufus Robinson, Oxford, for best Satinet 1st premium	10
Rufus Robinson, Oxford, for next best do 2d do	6
Mrs. R. Cook, Worcester, for best Flannel 1st do	6
Mrs. Harriet Williams, Charlton, next best 2d do	5
Thomas J. Davis, Hardwick, for best Carpet 1st do	12
Mrs. Lucy M. Heiney, Worcester, next best 2d do	8
Mrs. Eudelia A. Gates, Worcester, do do 2d do	5

Gratuities.

Col. J. Watson, Princeton, for a lot of Calf Skins	$3
Mrs. Lucy Rich, Charlton, for Woollen Blankets	2
Miss Betsey Foster, Worcester, for do do	2
Mrs. Clarissa Fay, New Braintree, do do	1

All other Manufactured Articles.

John P. Kettell, Worcester, for best Hats 1st premium	$6
Nathan Tyler, Worcester, for 6 silk do 2d do	4
Theron S. Sibley, Oxford, for 8 pairs woollen half hose 1st premium	3
Eliza C. Clapp, Leicester, 7 pairs do do do 2d do	2
Lucy Rich, Charlton, for best Coverlet 1st prem.	4
Lucinda Slade, Paxton, 2d do	3

The following Gratuities were recommended:

Rufus Converse, Worcester, for a specimen of Rush Bottoming	$1
Miss Caroline L. Fay, Southboro', 6 years old—for a beautiful Rug	1
Charles P. Chapin, Worcester, for specimens of Painting	3
Mrs. Cowdrin, Rutland, for a Rug	1
Charlotte P. Bryant, Royalston, for a Palm Leaf Hat	2
Maria E. Barnes, Leicester, 12 years old, for pair of tufted Crickets	1
Miss Eliza R. Estabrook, Rutland, piece of Linen Damask Diaper	2
Mrs. J. Nelson, Leicester, for a Shell work box and Lamp mats	2
Silvia Holbrook, Worcester, for two Lace veils and Shawl	2
Mrs. Daniel Howe, Princeton, one silk veil	1
Miss Ellen F. Harrington, Shrewsbury, for a piece of Embroidery	1

FIRE. The large manufacturing mill and warehouse belonging to Mr. James T. Jones, of Mecklenburg, Va., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst.—The mill was valued at $10,000, and the stock on hand at $2,500. The millers had barely time to escape with their clothes. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

ABSENCE OF MIND. A soapboiler intending to hang himself for love, tied his cane to a tree, went home, and repaired to bed. He did not smoke his error until a tailor boy presented him a bill on the next morning.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

POLICE COURT. *Market Wagons.* Mr. Moses Chamberlain, of Braintree, was brought up on the complaint of Daniel Rhodes, Esq. Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market, for selling provisions from a wagon within the limits of the Market, contrary to a City by-law which prohibits persons from selling in that manner, unless they actually reside more than fifteen miles from the city, and bring to market the produce of their own or their neighbors farms. Mr. Rhodes said the defendant had violated this law many times, and had been fined once or twice, but paid no attention to the notice or the entreaties of the city officers. The example which he afforded to others induced frequent violations of the law, and caused much trouble at the Market. The Court, upon this view of the case, ordered him to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution; and told him that if he offended in this way again the fine would be increased to $20 and the costs.

LARCENY. A man named Thomas Clapp was arrested by officer Stratton for stealing a pair of pantaloons, valued at $5, from one Anthony Gardner. Found guilty, and fined the cost of the pantaloons, and the expense of the prosecution—and if this be not paid in two days, then to suffer three months imprisonment at South Boston. [Times.

IMPORTANT ARREST. An Englishman by the name of Wm. Wallace, was arrested in Philadelphia on Sunday evening last charged with being concerned in obtaining letters from the Post Offices in Boston and Providence, containing drafts and notes to a large amount. Three or four others were connected with him—two of whom have been arrested. It is supposed that near $20,000 in notes and drafts most of which they sold, have been purloined by them. Wallace was committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Rhode Island.

THE AUGUSTA AGE, of the 17th instant says that the Govenor and Council have examined the votes thrown for members of Congress in Hancock, Washington and Oxford districts, and the following is the result:—

Hancock and Washington,

Joshua A. Lowell, 4565 Joseph C. Noyes, 4792
Samuel Wheeler, 293
Scattering, (all dem.) 11
Two or three towns not returned.

Oxford District.

Nath'l S. Littlefield, 4737 Zadoc Long, 5283
Virgil D. Parris, 1975
Scattering, (all dem.) 86

INDIAN FIGHT. The Malta, from Bellevue, on the Missouri, brought intelligence to St. Louis on the 7th instant of a battle that had taken place between a small party of Sioux and about 250 Pottawatomies, the news of which come while the boat lay at Bellevue. There was one Sioux and two Pottawatomies killed; when the latter danced "the scalp dance" for three successive days over the dissected Sioux, whom they had literally cut to pieces.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MILLINGTON [illegible] lent coin had in circulation when it closed its doors, on Wednesday last, about $500,000, and that all the officers, connected with it have left for parts unknown, except one, who has been committed to prison.

At Stamford, Ct., a few days since, in the Superior Court, Wm H Holly, publisher of a newspaper in Stamford, obtained a verdict of $325 damages against John Brown, post master of the village, for committing sundry outrages in the printing office of the plaintiff during a political excitement last year.

Alexander Bogart, *alias* McLeod, who left Richmond, Va., about two years since, after committing some forgeries for which the Governor issued a proclamation, offering a reward for his apprehension, was arrested a few days since in Albany, and has been brought back to Richmond and lodged in jail to await his trial.

Orders from America for railroad rails of manufactured iron, have, during the past week, been given out to the iron trade to the enormous weight of 35,000 tons, and it is anticipated when this contract is completed, others will speedily follow, though probably not to the present extent.

"WITHOUT NUMBER." The Journal of Commerce says:—"The number of passengers going to New Orleans is immense. The great ship Russell Glover has *ever so many*—the steamer Savannah has *as many more*."

One of our secretaries reported to Congress a certain quantity of ammunition in a fort,—*more or less*.

A meeting was held in Alexandria, D. C. on the 5th inst. to take the sense of the people on the subject of retrocding the town and county of Alexandria to the state of Virginia. The official return shows a majority of 413, in the town, for retrocession 6, against it 53.

Six seamen belonging to the Steam Ship Acadia, were brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and fined $1 each, and a share of the costs, for creating a disturbance in the public house of Mr. Hager, at East Boston.

Girard College. "The expense up to January last, on this College, amounted to the collossal sum of $1,272,712, and college reported by the architect to be about two thirds completed." [Hartford Review.

Lynde's Carriage Depot, in Haverhill street, was entered by burglars on Friday night last, the chests of two workmen and a desk were broken open, and a few dollars in gold and silver carried off.

ACCIDENTS, &C.

LOSS OF SHIP SARAH AND CAROLINE, OF BOSTON. The ship lost on Scatari Island, 4th inst., proves to be the Sarah and Caroline, of this port, Capt. Dunbar, from Hamburg for Sydney, CB. She was in ballast, and is fully insured at two offices in the city. Captain D. arrived here in the Tacitus, from Sydney. He states that his vessel struck on the eastern end of Scatari Island, near Cape Breton, at 2½ o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst.—He attributes the loss to an important error in the chart by which he was recently [illegible] which was an English one, with the latest improvements to 1840. He approached the land from the southward, and made the light on Scatari island bearing N. by W., which light the *chart* represents as being placed on the *Easternmost* point of the Island: the ship was kept off E. by N. until the light bore *West*, in which position, if his chart had been correct, everything would have been clear to the Northward. The ship was then hauled to a N. by E. course, in running which, she struck a ledge of rocks, extending, as near as could be judged, three miles to the Eastward of the light. These rocks are not laid down upon the chart used by Capt. D., nor is the situation of the light house correctly defined, as the land extends three fourths of a mile to the Eastward of the light.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. The Philadelphia Ledger records the death of a child about seven years of age, the daughter of Mr. John Apple, Fourth street Philadelphia.—She was playing with shavings, in a vacant lot, with some loco foco matches in her lap. These became accidently ignited—the shavings took fire and communicated it to the child's clothes, and she was so burnt as not to survive her injuries.—The mother stood at the window and saw it, but was so much frightened as to be unable to assist. Those attracted to the spot ran for water instead of smothering the flames; leaving the poor child to run round in agony, and even to climb over a fence, before any assistance was given.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. The Transcript informs us that on Monday last, as Dr. David Palmer, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Berkshire Medical School, was delivering a lecture on chemistry, in Pittsfield, he inhaled some concentrated sulphuric acid, owing to the breaking of some of his apparatus. Soon afterwards, he was unable to breathe through his mouth or nose, and an incision was made into his windpipe, by which means he was living on Tuesday morning, although there were faint hopes of his recovery. [Post.

Infanticide. A young woman, in Philadelphia, who had been living as a servant in the family of Mr. Murdock, the actor, was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday, charged with having killed her new born child. The child was found in Mr. Murdock's garret, with its mouth and nostrils stuffed full of cotton.

A Coroner's inquest was held in Baltimore on Thursday morning last, over a body of Thomas Harris, aged about [illegible] years. Verdict of the jury, that "he came to his death by cutting his throat with a butcher's knife."

We learn that the powder mills situated in Spencer, Mass., were blown up on Wednesday night, last week. The shock was felt in Worcester. We did not learn the particulars.

Six Hindoos were hanged at Bombay in July last, for the murder of Capt Wilson, of the barque Virginia, on the Malabar coast, in the month of December.

RETALIATION. The Baltimore Sun says that about a year ago a young lady of that city was engaged to be married, and the day fixed. The day arrived, but the gentleman was not to be found. Again, recently, the lady and the faithless lover met, the promise was renewed *and a day named.* The day, the bridegroom, everybody and every thing arrived, except the bride, and she in her turn *non invenitur etc.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. George H. Turner to Miss Catherine Jones; Jacob Wendes, Esq. of Charleston, S. C., to Mrs. Ann Farrington, of this city.

In Brighton, Mr. John Field, of the firm of Field & Converse, of this city, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Dea. Theodore Baldwin, of B.

In East Douglas, Mr. Francis Tafi, of this city, to Miss Mary Stone, of E. D.

In Worcester, Oct. 13, by Rev. Mr. Smalley, Mr. Paul Otis to Miss Laura M., daughter of John R. Knight.

In Bolton, Oct. 15, by Rev. Isaac Allen, Mr. Otis Bancroft, to Miss Abby B., daughter of Josiah Sawyer, Esq.

In Portsmouth, 18th inst., Capt. Church C. Tronk, Jr. of Mansfield, Mass. to Mrs. Hannah Fiebler, of P.

In Keene, N. H. Sept. 24, by Rev. Z. Barstow, Mr. Charles C. Hemenway, of Marlborough, N. H. to Miss Lucinda A. daughter of Mr. Arba Greenwood.

DEATHS.

In Worcester, Oct. 14, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Lewis Thayer, and only daughter of Fortunatus Herrington, Esq. of Shrewsbury, 39. Miss Sarah C. daughter of the late Hon. Nathaniel Paine, 45.

In New England Village, (Grafton,) Sept. 25, Mr. Thomas Richmond, a revolutionary pensioner, 76.

In Shrewsbury, Oct. 16, Mr. Thomas Wilhelm, 67.

In Spencer, Oct. 12, of typhous fever, Mr. Alvin Allen, 56.

In Spencer, Oct. 11, Mrs. Laurinda M., wife of Joseph Mason, and daughter of Mr. Oliver Morse, 26.—Oct. 18, Mary Ann Cox, adopted daughter of Mr. Elliot Boice, 15.

In Hardwick, Oct. 7, of typhous fever, Lydia M., only daughter of the late Ebenezer Cobb, 31.

In Barre, Oct. 14, Mr. Elijah Robinson, 75. Sept. 11, of typhous fever, Lucy L., 17, and Oct. 16, Abigail A., 21, daughters of Nathan W. Hancock.

In Uxbridge, Oct. 12, Miss Sarah W. Capron, 17.

In Needham, Oct. 13, Mrs. Anne, wife of Oliver Everett, Esq., 56.

In Hadley, Oct. Mrs. Lucy, relict of the late Mr. Daniel Russell, 90; death occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

In Conway, Sept. 29, Dea. John Avery, a revolutionary pensioner, 62.

In Somerset Co., Md., Oct. 2, of congestive fever, Jesse Remington, a native of Mass., and for ten years a resident of Baltimore, 43.

Number of Deaths in this City for the week ending October 17, 26; Males 12, Females, 14: Stillborn, 2. Causes: consumption, 7, canker in the bowels, 1, fever, 1, hooping cough, 3, old age, 2, canker, 1, dropsy, 1, infantile, 3, disease of the heart, 1, dropsy in the head, 3, cholera infantum, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, October 24.

—The transactions in the Coal market since consist of a cargo Newcastle taken at a shade 9 per chaldron, by one of the trade, on time, as advance on the previous operations; Can- in first hands about, one or two parcels are better prices; Sydney remains dull of sale, are from, and decline selling at the prices manufacturers and dealers; sales by auction e at 7¼, and of Newcastle, 8¾ a 9 per

—The markets abroad, at the last dates, were ne article; no change has been noticed here, since our last comprise 300 bags Cuba to the ; Government Java 12 c; 1200 bags St. Isidor, gently to the trade, 9 a 9¼c per lb; Porto Cabello, 11 a 11½c, 6 mos.

Cod have arrived freely during the week and at considerable quantity remained mostly— a shade lower. There is a more limited de- Mackerel, and the decline in New York has responding effect on prices here. Sales of a comprising most of the arrivals of the week, nascle at $12¼ a 12 for No. 1; No 2, $10¼; 8 a 8½. A parcel No. 1, separate, $13 per Newfoundland Salmon, $25 a $26 per and Nova Scotia, $18 per bbl, cash.

—The import of Pernambuco per Planet, about ld on landing, at 42½c per lb, 6 mos cr. Sales 10 bales Calcutta cow, green salted, $1 21 mos; 14 bales Goat skins, 14 a 24c each, 4 and

—The market fully sustains the advanced price. was made to-day, by a grower, at 30c per lb.— glish market was without much change at the ices. The attention of the trade continued ac- chusetts directed to the fine and stout samples present year's growth, while not a ready sale.

—There have been no sales of much importance, Old Sable, since our last, and for most descrip- ner prices are continued. Sales PEI Old Sa- 150 a 200 tons, $895, and New, $87 50, 6

—The market is without much variation prices of last week, the arrivals rather exceed , most of which remains unsold. Some for- rations have been made for shipments to Brit- ports, embracing 3 a 400 hhds Trinidad and , 28 a 31c, equal to 6 mos cr; Havana and , sweet, to the trade, 23¼c, and 2 a 300 hhds distilling, 21c, 5 mos cr. The auction sales 50 hhds Porto Rico, 28 a 28½; 60 brls New 24 a 26 c; 150 brls Cuba, 26½ a 26¾c; 70 do 25¼ a 25½ c; 30 do Trinidad, 25 a 26 c; 25 Rico, 26½ a 28¼c, 4 mos; 71 brls New Or- 22 a 22½c, cash.

—But little change on prices for this Fall's and few sales. New Mess is selling at 12; old stock of all kinds at about $1 50 per bbl former prices. A sale by auction of 15 bbls is made at $16 50 per bbl, 4 mos.

—A cargo St. Ubes arrived early in the week, sold at 1 87, per hhd, 6 mos. A cargo ar- day was previously sold at the same price.

—Moderate sales of box Sugars at steady pri- The transactions for the last two days amount to 600 boxes, at 7¾ a 8¾c, principally 7¾. There not few in market, sales consequently limited. k of box Sugars is moderate for the season; 109 hhds Porto Rico was made for export at 7¼ per lb.

—The news by the Acadia has had an effect to the market more firm. The London market at date presented a firm aspect; dealers were in- to operate extensively, but importers refused to sept at a further advance. Accounts from China overland mail was looked for about the 8th of ent month.

—A steady demand prevails for most descrip- and prices are without much variation. German s almost entirely out of the market, there hav- n no importations of late. Fair quality of this ould meet a ready sale at from 60 a 90c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

TON, October 24. Flour—The market has not d features of any improvement, notwithstanding al reduction in stocks, by the heavy operations week; prices remain the same as at the close of review, but the demand is less brisk. ng, in view of early expected arrivals, are sions to realize. The sales yesterday and to- have been, Genesee, good common and fancy 5 12½ a 5 18¾ and 5 25; Philadelphia, 5 37½, Howard St., 5 37½, 30 days; do do, 5 50, 4 mos he market stands unaffected by the news per

—No material change has taken place in either tion; the arrivals have been few, and dealers erated rather more freely for a day or two past, ally for yellow Corn; a cargo of 5000 bushels esterday at 61c, and another to-day at the same white being quite plenty, and in less demand, is e difficult sale, at the prices asked. A few thou- bushels sold at 54 a 55c. Southern Oats 31 a 31½c ished.

W YORK, Oct. 21. Flour—Sales of common Western canal, 4 87½; good fancy brands com- 4 94 a 5; Ohio may be quoted at 4 87½ a 4 94; 4 87; Michigan, 4 81½; Rye Flour, 3 25 a 3 37½. —Wheat sells from 93 a 1 02 per bushel; Rye 6c; Oats, 31 a 40c; Corn, 56 a 58c per bushel.

LADELPHIA, Oct. 19. Flour—Sales of Brandywine, 5 25; Pennsylvania, 5 3— —Sales of good red Pennsylvania wheat, 1 03 Delaware fair, 95c; inferior down to 60c; rn a shade off, 52 a 53c; white, 50 a 51c; Oats, 25 per bushel.

TIMORE, Oct. 17. Flour—Sales of 5 a 600 Howard Street from stores, 5 06; for good n brands 5 09 a 5 06; choice brands 5 12, the and car price.

—Maryland white, 1 12½; small lots 1 22 per Maryland and Virginia best quality, 95 a 97 a. A prime lot was in yesterday for which 1 00 ered; sales of Susquehanna 1 03 a 1 05; Genesee Maryland Rye 55 a 60 cts; Susquehanna 63; 52 a 53 for white, and 54 a 55 for yellow Oats 27

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush		a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Cabbages, each	12½	a	25
Celery, bf. peck		a	25
Tomatoes, per half peck	20	a	25
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Sausages, new, each	4	a	6
Green Corn, per doz	10	a	12

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
St. Michael Pears, com. pr doz	50	a	75
" extra, "	1 00	a	1 50
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	
Pickel Pears, per half pk	75	a	1 00
Bellerrines, per bush	75	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bush	1 25	a	1 50
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62½
" Sweet Water, per lb	25	a	37
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Pickel Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel		a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 75	a	3 00
Beans, dried white, per bush	2 00	a	2 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Sole, best tannage, per lb	26	a	30
do country do	23	a	28
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	27
do do	20	a	23
New York red, light	19	a	20
do dry hide	20	a	23
New York red, light	19	a	20
do do, middling	18	a	19
do do, overweight	17	a	19
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough		a	24

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Round Country, per hundred	75	a	85
Straw	40	a	45

HOP MARKET.

In sort, Mass. 1840, per lb		a	20
21 do do do		a	28

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	9	a	10
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	14	a	15
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked		a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	8	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	13½	a	14
Do. Western, do do	13	a	14
Lard, best, per lb	10½	a	11½
Do Western, per keg	12	a	
Tripe, per lbs		a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	8	a	10
Whole Calves	6	a	7
Chickens, per lb	12	a	15
Turkeys, pr lb	12	a	15
Pigeons, per dozen	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	5	a	10

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 50	a	8 75
Cannel, do do		a	10 50
Orrel, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Picton, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	6 75	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs		a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do		a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do		a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket		a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord		a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do	— —	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel		a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Clover Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 33
" " American, do do		a	
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do		a	
" Foreign, do do		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	4 50
Red Top, bushel		a	1 50
" Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 00	a	
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do		a	2 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	12½
Rio Grande	13	a	13½
St. Salvador		a	
Maranham	12	a	12½
California		a	
West-Indian	12	a	13½
African	11	a	12
Green, slaughtered	5	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do light		a	
Do. dry	75	a	90

WOOL MARKET.

American, commonto ¼ blood	33	a	35
" " ½ "	36	a	38
" " ¾ "	40	a	45
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lamba'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	25	a	28
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality		a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	48	a	50
Northern		a	

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Oct. 19. At market, 3000 Beef Cattle, including all that were left at the slaughter house of the barellers, 850 Stores, 7800 Sheep, and 1050 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—First quality, 5 50 a 5 75; second quality, $5 a 5 25; third quality, 3 75 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle—A large number sold at $5 for Mess and $4 for No. 1; other numbers at less.

Stores—Yearlings, $3 a 9; two year old, $12 a 18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Dull. A large number unsold. Lots sold for 1 25, 1 33, 1 58, 1 75, 1 88, 2 12, 3 37, and 2 62.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 3 a 3½c for Sows, and 4 a 4½c for Barrows; small lots selected Barrows, 4½c a 4¾c. At retail, 4 a 5½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. At market, 1250 head of Beef Cattle, including 150 left over last week, 75 from the South, 100 from the East, and the balance from this State—and 4000 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef was of a good quality, and the market broke at an advance of 25c per 100 lbs, from last week's prices. Sales of 1150 head at 5 50 a 7 75, averaging 6 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand at former prices—3700 were taken—Sheep at $1 50, $3 and 4; Lambs at $1, 2, and 3 50 each.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by CALEB G. LORING & CO., Oct 17—2m No. 10 Merchants' Row.

FIGURED BOCKINGS.

A LARGE assortment of figured BOCKINGS, just received by the Howard, from Liverpool, for sale by BALLARD & PRINCE, oct17tf 168 Washington St.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

HENRY POOR & CO. having made arrangements to receive, direct from the manufactory, BOLTING CLOTHS of the best fabric and of all numbers, are prepared to supply in any quantity, and at prices lower than they have ever been offered in this market. All orders promptly attended to at Chambers 28 Kilby St., Boston. tf—oct17

QUINCY HALL
CLOTH AND CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.
(Over the New Market, entrance west door, South Market street,—Boston.)

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tj—oct 17

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS, oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial of Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others through the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work to perform, and its cheapness." $100

For the best Plough but shall lay the sod to edge obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, 75

On the 15th and 16th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Watertown; on the 16th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

THE PREMIUM OF $100

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' PATENT CENTRE DRAFT PLOUGH, to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to fulfil themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendations they have received. PROUTY & MEARS' by

D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

STOVES! STOVES!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Common, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 21

PURE SPERM OIL
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. oct. 24 1y

TAVERN AND FARM FOR SALE.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mad Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and B. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 30, 1840. tf.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Hedland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ 2, inch immersions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

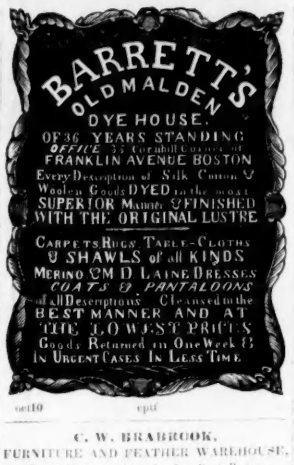
Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expand no CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf apl1



oct10 epti

C. W. BRABROOK,
FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Cabin St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boys, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandize, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.

oct7—12 nov

AGAWAM HOUSE,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare occurrence for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises.

FREDERIC MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1840. sept26—tf

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 56, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat. (Trained 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust, and frost is not known.

Also one other pleasant lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate cropping land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful manure, and that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 19 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 5 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention. feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as how prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

A super frock coat	$14 00	Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
" dress "	12,00	Drilling overhauls	62
Short business or riding coat	9,00	Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Super Cassimere pants	4,50	Stout blue drilling frocks	75
Black Satin Vests—good article	2,00	50 do. stout heavy all wool sacks, double yarn,	
Videmia, do.	1,50	from New Hampshire, each,	25
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50	Stout heavy drawers	1,00
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00	A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of	
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12	flannel for	1,00
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12	or 50 cents each	
25 dozen linen bosoms	37	A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
Stout working vests	1,00	Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50	A lot of heavy Gloves	
A lot of stocks—plaited for	37	Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants,		Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs,	
imitation cassimere	2,75	ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50	A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of			
super blue cloth	2,87		

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to restore their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34. Oct. 10th. 3m.

100 PACKAGES
AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.
E. F. NEWHALL,
No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and desirable GOODS, consisting of RICH BRROCADE SILKS, in all Colors—Fig'ured, or Bare-Backs, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Browns, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN FURE SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Camblets—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble,	Gros de Tirque,	Gros de Berlin,
Gros de Naples,	Gros de France,	Gros de Rhine,
	Gros de Rome,	Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Chirogadines, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. E. HARBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds.

WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE

MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White

LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Blk, Red, Green, White and Drabs.

RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Blks and colors.

BALSORA, HUGENOT, FAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,

and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice article at the very lowest prices.

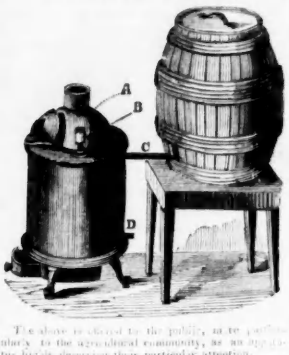
RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin Stripe Challies, and Challie de Laines—Figured and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk

Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

VEGETABLE STEAMER.



THE above is offered to the public, as the result of much practical experience, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; in all which it does an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A, or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of ethereal, will steam about 4 cwt, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of which are HEALTHY and VIGOROUS, and of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a †.

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c. Trees selected, ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. 3 epti—sept3

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

IS invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers here.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among the assortment of implements, articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Robust Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Mangel,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Scuffles,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Knives,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	Garden Trowels and
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Syringes,
	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

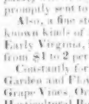
SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from 85 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *printed* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9 y

NEW STRAWBERRY.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new article, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has demonstrated its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color* deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will be given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture*.

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838, again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen who have procured the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen*. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid,*) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz. Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.*
aug 22 y

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington

POETRY.

[For the Cultivator.]

ROLLA'S ADDRESS,

TO THE PERUVIAN SOLDIERS.

Brave soldiers in a holy cause,
Defenders of its equal laws,
It is for liberty ye fight:
'Tis to defend the freeman's right.

Peruvians, draw your trusty steel
And make your proud invaders reel,
Come Spanish blood in currents flow!
For liberty you strike the blow.

On, on ye freemen, one and all,
And now obey your Rolla's call;
Sweet liberty is ever dear,
Fight boldly and you're sought to fear.

Peruvian's march, in God your hope,
Trust not your rights to others handle;
We will to chains or waget live,
To Tyrants we have sought to give.

Figures shall not rule the brave,
Unless he rules them in the grave;
Then fight bravely or expire,
Demand your rights while it have breath.

S. A. E.

THE THUNDERCLAP.

BY THE REV. J. KESSLER.

The reliance which the heart places in childhood, upon a mother's love, can scarcely be surpassed by this trust, which purity, in after years, reposes upon God. There is no impression that cannot be lulled in the refuge afforded by a mother's arms; nor is there any anguish that cannot be mitigated when the heart reposes upon her bosom. Thus, it is true, is a basis upon which much has been said, and that too, by some of the first minds and choicest talents; yet it is a subject to the elucidation of which, no eulogy can be transcended. Neither the poet nor painter can give to their delineations the brilliancy of the diamond so the mother's love is to the consequent trust of her child, is among those strong features of nature which no pencil can perfectly portray. It is an illusion to a mother's love, that the Almighty commends to us a semblance of his own immutable affection. How deeply wretched then, must that child be, who in an hour of suffering, turns in vain to the refuge which nature ordinarily renders the stranger, because of the feebleness of the one who needs the succor. These reflections were strongly forced upon my mind some time since, upon my being requested to visit an afflicted father, to accompany him to his dwelling, for the purpose of administering Christian baptism to his still young child. When I entered the room, I found the mother weeping over her child, who appeared to be scarcely six years of age, though I afterwards ascertained he was nearly nine. He had a full fair face and fine black eye. He was in every respect a beautiful boy. I soon perceived that his eyes were fixed, and he was entirely regardless of every thing round him, while death could not be far distant. Never had I seen a child in suffering, for whom I had so strong sympathy. His mother informed me that he had been a very healthy child, until he was about five years of age, since which time, nearly four years, he had scarcely known one, nor had he ever spoken. I have always," continued her mourning, "from his earliest years, been filled with terror, upon hearing thunder. Often have I gone from the house in the greatest terror, seeking to hide myself where I might not perceive the lightning, nor hear the thunder. I know it was all weakness in me, but I yielded to my fears. One afternoon, about four years ago, I was alone with my little boy, when a very severe storm arose, and I was affrighted at the sound of the thunder.—Taking the child in the hand I ran trembling and weeping from one corner of the room to the other, until almost frantic. I sat down and pressed the child to my shuddering bosom. A dreadful clap of thunder pealed above us, and I gave a fearful shriek. I felt the convulsive pressure of his face on my bosom, and while the lightning was still gleaming, the night the room, I turned to see his face. His eyes were closed, and from that day has never spoken, when he was only five, to wander through our house, a little maniac, nor has he ever known me, since he was distracted by his mother's fear."

GIRARD COLLEGE. The money wasted upon the splendid pile now growing in Philadelphia, would have furnished the means of education to every orphan in the United States, if applied in a useful manner. But years have passed, and no orphans have yet received the benefit of the splendid legacy of Mr Girard, and there is little prospect of it for years to come. If his designs are ever accomplished, a generation will know nothing of him are likely to be the first recipients of his bounty.—Complaints begin to be whispered even in Philadelphia, that these time-honored institutions are losing the magnificence of the enterprise as to give way to the claims of the common people.—Boston Weekly Magazine.

We should like to know who could be sneering, brother; but we think the Courier has never heard a word to that effect, in regard to the proper basis in opening the College for Orphans. What say you, reader? [Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT QUEBEC. The Quebec papers contain accounts of a destructive fire in that city on the 1st inst.—It broke out in a store in the street in the lower town, the wind being high from the northeast, carried the flames to the adjoining building from which it rose with frightful rapidity, consuming 3 stores, 3 hotels, 3 taverns, and 5 dwelling houses, among them were the Victoria House, and the St. Lawrence Hotel, which were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at £50,000. A young man named Gratty, of St. John's, N. B., was killed, while nobly exerting himself to stay the fire.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

Jewish Testimony. According to the statement of these gentlemen, Jewish Rabbies, or ministers, the present number of the known Jews in the world is from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. They suppose there are many others yet unknown They have little or no confidence in the surmises of some, that the aborigines, or Indians, are the preserved and found race of the 10 lost tribes.

They calculate that there are something like ten thousand Jews in New York, having three synagogues, or large church edifices, and three other congregations.

They suppose also that there are now 10,000 Jews at Jerusalem, with six or seven synagogues. The most dense population of Jews they consider is at Poland where, in some parts at least, a majority of the inhabitants are Jews.

In all Christian countries, they say that their people enjoy equal social, civil and religious privileges with Christians in almost all respects, that they take part in the government, hold offices, &c.; and that so far as some have suffered more or less persecution as Jews in pagan countries, where they have sometimes stayed a little too long, they only went there from choice in hopes to do better than elsewhere, but while they might all abide safely, if they chose, in Christian nations—although, now their situation is so favorable throughout the world, they have, in former times of their dispersion experienced more occasional persecution. Of late, some ten or eleven of the Jews have been murdered at Damascus, by some avaricious and unprincipled Romanists and others, under the false charge of their having murdered a monk, and using his blood in some of their Jewish rites, which is supposed to be only as a pretence to obtain their property then considered as lawful spoil; while it was very well known that the Jews never use any blood on any occasion, considering it most strictly forbidden of God in his word.

The Jews of Jerusalem they admit to be poor, and generally live out business to support themselves, while they live in the benevolence of their more wealthy brethren abroad, whose business is Levitive.

Nearly all the Jews elsewhere, throughout the world, are engaged in mercantile business or trade, and very few, anywhere, as farming.

With regard to their return to Jerusalem, or "Judah," they understand all the prophecies to foretell it, though they profess not to see any more signs of the event now near, than there have heretofore been since their dispersion.

They have no ambitious nor desires of going to inhabit that country at present or under existing circumstances and would by no means consent to give a people, even if the whole country were given them with the city and temple at Jerusalem already built, unless the eastern powers would become pledged to protect them as citizens and as Jews, not being able to protect themselves.

When their Messiah shall come, and they as a people shall return, they expect him to come not as a mortal man but with great power and glory, as Daniel and the prophets have described it—to destroy all his and their enemies, in the end of all worldly things—to dwell with them, and love with him, in a glorious state forever and ever, whom their land, being created anew will flow *with milk and honey*" of spiritual and everlasting enjoyments—then with angels in a heavenly state.

They profess to hold firmly the doctrine of the general resurrection and judgment together with future everlasting rewards and punishments bestowed at the coming of their Messiah.

They all say that there are good and pious men among Christians who will be saved; and they are always willing to receive proselytes from Christian nations, and never, even with very extraordinary evidence that they abandon the Jewish religion.

They have many converts and consider the sacrifices prohibited to cease when no temple, &c. yet they scrupulously observe the rite of circumcision on their children, generally at eight days old. They also observe the passover.

They are careful as ever to abstain from the use of swine's flesh and from the blood of other clean animals; having their beeves all shot in the slaughter, without being previously knocked down, as in the eastern butcheries. In cows, they have their own method of killing, whereby they obtain their flesh most free from blood; and their indulgences process of an hour or two, in cleansing, before cooking it.

They have general worship or full assemblies in their synagogues here every Saturday or Sabbath, Saturday (commonly from 9 to 12 o'clock) and once in four weeks, a sermon in English. The other services are mostly the reading of the law in the Hebrew language, with solemn accompaniments generally. They have no pews or seats at any time, except those to be at least ten male Jews present to perform a service in.

Their Sabbath is from sundown on Friday night to sundown Saturday night.

Their kindly notices on their Sabbath are very remarkable, but when needing it, they consider others, not Jews to do it for them.

They disclaim all fellowship and sympathy whatever with Christian efforts, and would not believe their condition, or planning them up into the land of Israel, favorable to all the movements to be made against them, to denationalize, or mingle them with the Gentile world.

They boldly deny the general statement in regard to the success which has attended the efforts made to convert them to Christianity; and while as they say, some millions have been expended for the object, they refuse to admit that even ten such conversions have been effected through such extreme liberality.

They affirm that the Christian institutions of the east for the maintenance and education of the indigent children of Jews have not been successful in obtaining such children and that although the institutions have obtained such *reputed* children, inquiry has been made into the matter, when it was ascertained that such children, were *not* really of Jewish parent though in some instance *one* of the parents might have called themselves Jews, but were not truly of the Jewish faith. As a proof of this assertion they say, that the Jews *themselves* stand ready with their *own* institutions, to maintain and educate all such indigent Jewish children, instead of their being driven by want to take refuge with a people not their own.

A GLANCE AT LONDON.

A London correspondent of the New York American gives this view of the great metropolis from the top of St Paul's.

"We entered the ball on the cross 375 feet high. Our vision took in the centre of the vast metropolis. What thoughts revelled in our minds! Would we could transcribe them! What a city is London! Every body has heard of its West End—that abode of fashion and royalty. it is an empire by itself. The habits, pursuits, thoughts hopes, fears, of its inhabitants, differ "wide as the poles asunder" from those of the east and centre. One portion sink into the arms of repose just as the other enter on the threshold of a busy day. Stand on the top of St Paul's at nine in the evening. Brilliancy and bustle flash on the eye and fall on the ear in all directions to the remotest verge of the city. For two hours all is life and gaiety.

As the great Cathedral clock strikes eleven, the din in the eastern and central portions of the metropolis gradually dies away into a confused hum, which, ere the hour of one is told, gives place to a profound stillness, broken only by the stealthy footfall of the watchman, or the occasional rattle of the solitary cab. Light after light has failed from the windows, and the trading and laboring populace have sunk to slumber. How different the scenes at the West End. The noise of the carriages, conveying home the members of Parliament, or passing to and from the dinner and dancing party of the nobility, is equalled only by the brilliancy which flashes from bower and hall. The melody of the waltz steals sweetly and faintly on the listener in the intervals of the din of revelry. It is the very noon of the West End! One, two, and even three, are counted off by the tireless sentinel of St. Paul's, and daylight dapples the East, ere the dwellers in Buckingham House, Regent street, Portland Place, and Piccadilly seek their uneasy pillows, or the Club Houses around St. James, cease to echo the clamor of politics.

From three to four—a single hour—silence, "deep as the tomb," reigns over the city. What thoughts now crowd the mind of the stranger! He looks down upon the myriad buildings at his feet, piled around for miles, and fancies they are the sepulchres of the dead, and the lighted streets labaryntbs in some vast charnel house. He is by-and-bye roused from his solemn reverie by the noise which feebly rises to his ear from the East. The clock tolls four. The sounds from below grow stronger and louder as the light in the horizon increases. Mile End, White Chapel Road, and Commercial Road, send up their distant echoes. The solitary midnight passenger on London Bridge has given place to scores, which are rapidly succeeded by hundreds, to be overwhelmed by thousands.

Five o'clock is passed. The shops are opening. Omnibusses whirl through Cheapside from Holborn, Charing Cross, Aldgate, and King William streets. The Times shows signs of returning life.—The little steamers are veering under its bridges—the wherries are plying in all directions—St. Catherine's and the London Docks resound with the shouts of the sailors—the newsboys are crying the 'Times,' the 'Herald,' the 'Chron,'—the fishwomen in Thames street have commenced their matutinal revel—the cab-men have wasted in their last nap, and drive at a breakneck pace through the streets—the tide of humanity rolls over Blackfriars and London Bridges—and ere seven o'clock arrives, the great thoroughfares are flooded with the middling and lower classes pressing to their daily avocations. All this while the nobility and gentry of the West End, and the "sons of locks," and drones of the East press their pillows.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—An article upon railroads, in the New York Sun, compiled from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, says that thirteen years ago, there was but one in the country. The first was constructed in 1827, at Quincy, Massachusetts, and was only four miles in length. The next in 1828, at Mauch Chunk, in this state, which was two miles long. These nine miles of railroad were all that were made previous to 1831.—The entire distance now in actual operation, or in process of rapid completion, is two thousand two hundred and seventy five. Nearly the whole of the distance is already completed, besides which there are short roads in course of construction to the extent of two thousand three hundred and forty miles, making in all four thousand six hundred and sixteen miles!

In the eastern world, from he remotest period, a well of sweet water has been held as an inestimable treasure, of far greater value than heaps of silver or precious stones, and the individual who digged a well, was considered worthy to be holden in lasting remembrance, as having rendered a benefit on his species. In the Old Testament times, the digging of a well was looked upon as a matter of sufficient moment to be recorded in history.

Bears. The Woodstock, N. B. Times complains that it would seem the bears in the woods had congregated in the forests around that place, from all parts of the globe, so numerous have been the depredations recently committed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The English Steamer Acadia, Capt. Miller, arrived on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The Acadia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and arrived at Halifax on the 15th, and run from thence to this port in 31 hours. She brought 120 passengers to Halifax, and 72 to Boston. The harvesting is rather dull—the money market somewhat depressed, and the cotton market without material alteration.—The news in detail will be found below.

On the arrival of the Acadia at Halifax, a splendid suit of colors was presented to this noble steamer, by the members of the "Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society."

Parliament stands adjourned to the 16th of November.

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA. *Court Calender.—Wednesday.* The Princess Augusta expired at 12 minutes past nine o'clock, last night, at Clarence House, St. James, after a long and very trying illness, which her royal highness bore with the utmost patience and meekness. Throughout the progress of her painful malady, her royal highness exhibited the greatest resignation, fulfilling, in the interval of freedom from suffering, her religious and devotional duties. With the exception of a few hours previous to her decease, the princess retained her consciousness to the last, or at least, was easily roused to a state of consciousness, and during this painful trial, her royal highness constantly maintained that amiability of temper which always characterized her. The last moments of the princess were attended by all the royal family in town.

The funeral of the Princess Augusta took place on the 2d inst., and was conducted with all the ceremony usual upon such occasions. Having died intestate, the whole of the property, which is considerable, left by her will be divided amongst the heirs at law, viz: The King of Hanover, the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia, the brothers and sisters of her late royal highness.

Destructive Fire in London. On Thursday morning, at one o'clock, a fire broke out in the dry grooms belonging to Messrs Taylor and Richards, wadding manufacturers, residing in James street, Camberwell New-road, near Kennington common, which, from the extensive stock of combustible goods, burnt with unabated fury for three hours, destroying a great portion of the buildings. The fire originated from the overheating of the drying rooms by pipes. The damage sustained is considerable, both in stock and premises, which are insured.

Election of Lord Mayor of London. The defeat of Mr. Alderman Hunter appears to be certain. The majorities against him on Thursday were four times as great as they were at the close of the second day's poll.

Great Fire at Devonport. On Sunday, Sept. 27th, the line of battle ship Talavera, under a shed in the dock yard at Devonport, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the most vigorous exertions to extinguish it, and prevent its spreading, it communicated to the shed covering the Imogene frigate, and to some other sheds in the yard. The Talavera was totally destroyed, and the Imogene nearly so, together with a large quantity of building materials, &c. The loss is estimated at £500,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. An attempt was also made on the night of the 2d October to set fire to the Camperdown, of 120 guns, while lying in the basin at Sheerness Dock yard. The following was published in a second edition of a London morning paper, Oct. 3.

FROM CHINA. *Important.* Intelligence had reached London, by the way of Bombay, that the British expedition had reached China, and had *destroyed the forts of the Bocca Tigris.* A correspondent of the London Standard furnishes the following additional intelligence:

"I send you in haste the accompanying extract of a letter from Bombay, received by a friend of mine in Liverpool—'After the vessels had destroyed the forts of the Bogue at the entrance to the Bocca Tigris, some troops and seamen were sent on shore to put them in a state of defence against the Chinese. The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, having pressed two Chinese pilots; but on reaching Second Bar, the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having taken the precaution to sink some large junks—however, the smaller vessels and steamers will almost immediately proceed with a strong military force to raze Canton to the ground."

Whaler taken by the New Zealanders, and crew massacred. The Palla, whaler, arrived at Havre on the 20th Sept., brought intelligence of the capture of the French whaler Gustave, in one of the bays of New Zealand, by the natives.—The vessel was burnt, and the crew massacred. It was feared that an English vessel and crew had also been the victims of the savages.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND. We have received, by extraordinary express from Brussels, the important news of the abdication of the King of Holland.

Our correspondent writes—"I hasten to communicate to you the most important news, just received by the Amsterdam papers of Wednesday afternoon, that his Majesty, before setting out the day before from the Hague, for the Castle of Loo, announced to his ministers his intention of abdicating. In a few days proclamation will be issued, by which his Majesty will inform his subjects of his resolution. I am enabled to assure you, from private letters I have received this moment from Holland, that this news has an official character."

FRANCE. By the French journals of Wednesday, we learn that a report prevailed on the Bourse that M. Thiers had addressed a note to the Ambassadors of England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, to the effect, that if the concessions of Mehemet Ali were not accepted, the French Government would regard the refusal on the part of the great powers as proceeding rather from a wish to attack the revolution of July than to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

It is said at Paris, that Admiral Hugon, at present commanding the French Levant fleet, is recalled, and Admiral Lalande again appointed to that squadron.

The trial of Louis Napoleon is proceeding at Paris, without exciting the slightest interest.

ALGIERS. The Paris papers contain a telegraphic despatch from Algiers:—

Algiers, Sept. 13.

"Col Lexasseur attacked the troops of Abd-el-Kader, at Medzegueh, near Setiff. The regular battalion was destroyed—it lost its colors—116 dead remained on the ground, and the enemy had also a large number of wounded. We had only five killed, and 24 wounded. The enemy had abandoned Medjana, where General Galbois was to arrive on the 7th.

"The province of Algiers is tranquil."

Chronicle Office, 12½—*London, Oct.* 5.

CAPTURE OF BEYROUT. By an extraordinary express from Paris, we have this moment received the following important intelligence, which was published as a telegraphic dispatch in the *Moniteur* of Friday:

[From the Moniteur of Friday.]

Marseilles, Oct. 1, 1½—*Malta, Sept.* 27.

"The Promethus which left Beyrout the 20th, announces that after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it.

The capture of Beyrout, it was feared by some of the papers, would lead to more hostile measures, although many still seem confident that the peace of Europe would be preserved.

"The Oriental which quitted Alexandria the 24th, makes known that the firman disposing Mehemet Ali had been communicated the 21st to his Highness by the Consuls-general of the four powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping."

Pontifical States. A Toulon correspondent of the Courier Francais, in mentioning the reported disturbances in the Papal States, says that the pontifical government has demanded the intervention of Austria.

The proprietors of the steamer President had turned out Capt. Fayrer, and appointed a new captain. The measure had occasioned considerable surprise among all parties and great indignation among Capt. Fayrer's friends, as the chief reason for the measure appeared to be that the President had been so badly beaten by the Acadia. The New York line will find something more necessary than new captains to enable them to compete with the Boston packets.

Slaves Captured. The British ship-of-war Lily arrived at Mauritus the 21st June, from Mozambique, with 268 slaves on board, captured from the Portuguese brig Joso, the 17th ult. off Quilimane.

Dreadful Earthquake.—St. Petersburg, Sept. 11. "You have, doubtless, heard of the terrible earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Makitchevan, damaged all the buildings at Erivan, and devastated the two districts of Sharour and Souramate, in Armenia.—All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for the want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat.—A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in the way for the distance of seven wersts (nearly five English miles.) Among others the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. About 1000 inhabitants were buried under heaps of rocks. A thick fluid, which afterwards became a river, ran from the interior of the mountain, which was opened, and following the same direction, swept over the ruins and carried with it the corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above-mentioned districts, and entirely laid them waste; then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday I was awakened by two violent subterraneam commotions.

Father Matthew stated, recently, at Johnstown, in addressing a multitude about to take the temperance pledge, that the numbers now enrolled in his society amounted to two millions and a half.

SPAIN. The Spanish public news is not of great importance, but our private letters say that the provisional government at Madrid have determined on appointing Calatrava regent, giving Queen Christina the choice of being co-regent, if she behaves herself. It is said, likewise that a coalition is about being formed between the Spanish and Portuguese liberals for the union of both countries into one great republic.

TURKEY. The latest advices from Constantinople are of the 9th ult. On the 8th, Count Walewski had arrived, on board the Papin steamer; from Alexandria. The next day Rifaat Bey arrived on board the Turkish steamer Tanvi Bahri, with the final answer of the viceroy to his excellency and the councils of the four powers, which the Turkish Gazette says, very expressly, "may be regarded as a refusal to adhere to the propositions of the treaty of London." In fact the refusal of the Pacha of Egypt to accept the propositions of the four powers gave more pleasure than pain to the divan. It was even said that the sultan had hoped for such a result, in order to deprive Mehemet Ali of the pachalics of Syria and St Jean d' Acre. The Turkish squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, and several transports, had joined the British fleet off Syria.—Admiral Hugon, with a French fleet of nine vessels of war, was in the road of Phalere.

The *fetvah*, or sentence of excommunication against Mehemet Ali, granted by the Porte by the Shiek at Islam, had been read in the mosque on the 5th ult. Its promulgation, however, was to precede the commencement of hostilities on the part of the Sultan.

HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.

At the period when Murat was about to invade Sicily, the Chevalier R——, paymaster-general of the Neapolitan forces, was traveling through Calabria for the purpose of joining the army, having been to Naples to make arrangements for the transmission of a quantity of specie. He had sent on his servant before him to prepare his quarters at the town of ——, expecting to arrive there himself at night fall; but the day being very sultry, he loitered on the road, and at nine o'clock in the evening, found he was still a considerable distance from the proposed end of his journey. He was so much harassed and fatigued that he determined to put up for the night at the first convenient house. He at length entered an old romantic building on the road-side, inhabited by a man and his wife, the former a stout muscular figure, with a swarthy countenance almost wholly shrouded in a mass of bushy whiskers and mustachios. The traveller was received with civility, and after partaking of a hearty supper, was conducted up an old crazy staircase to his apartment for the night. Not fancying the appearance of the place, and finding no lock upon the door, he fixed a chair against it; and, after priming his pistols, put them carefully under his pillow. He had not been long in bed, when he heard a noise below, as of persons entering the house; and, sometime after, was alarmed by the sound of a man's foot step on the staircase. He then perceived a light through the crevice of the door against which the man gently pressed for admittance, but finding some resistance he thrust it open sufficiently to admit his hand, with extreme caution removed a chair, and entered the apartment. The chevalier then saw his host, with a light in one hand, and a huge knife in the other, approaching the bed on tiptoe. The chevalier cocked his pistols beneath the bed clothes, that the noise of the spring might not be heard. When the man reached the side of the bed, he held the light to the chevalier's face, who pretended to be in a profound sleep, but contrived nevertheless, to steal an occasional glance at his fearful host. The man soon turned from him, and after hanging the lamp on the bed-post, went to the other end of the room and brought to the bed-side a chair on which he immediately mounted, with the tremendous knife still in his hand. At the very moment that the chevalier was about to start up from his bed and shoot him, the man in a hurried manner cut several enormous slices from a piece of bacon that was hanging over his bed, and though it had been wholly unnoticed before by the agitated traveller. The man then passed the light before his eyes again, and left the room in the same cautious way in which he had entered it, unconscious of the danger he had escaped. He returned to a crowd of new and hungry guests below stairs, who were of course not very sorry to perceive that he had *saved his bacon.*

A distinguished gentleman of *N. York* states that less than forty years since he dined with Chancellor Livingston, at Paris. The party was composed of statesmen and men of science. The patience of the guests was exhausted by a visit from a youth named FULTON, who engrossed the conversation by an argument to prove that if he could obtain a small fund, he could construct a boat to be propelled by the power of steam, and navigate the Hudson river with the velocity of four miles an hour.

"Train up a Child." One of our exchanges has the following capital *hit*—Yesterday morning an unbreeched urchin not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread—"Sissy, take half ub dis cake to keep till arternoon, when I get cross!"—This is rather better than the story of the child who bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma'am! Ma'am! Hannah won't specify me!" Little pitchers of human clay invariably have long ears. [N. Y. Tatler.

Taking Time by the Forelock. Mr Peterton in an electioneering speech tells a good one of an old lame captain who went out to fight the Indians, and coming upon them unexpectedly—"Boys," said he, "there they are—they are very numerous—my opinion is they'd whip us—but fight hard—retreat in good order—but as I am a little lame, I'll go now." And away he went.

MILLENIUM. Said a Reverend Doctor to his younger brother of the cloth, 'I have seen the marriage of Mr. Lyon and Miss Lamb.'

'Really,' says the other, 'the millenium must surely be at hand, for the lamb and the lion he down together;' to which a junior wearer of the cassock rejoined, 'yes, and although the little child may not *lead* them, I doubt not he will soon *follow.*

An Office Seeker. The following dialogue is said to have occurred in Washington on the election of General Jackson:

"Gineral, I want an embassy"—"Can't have it, sir." "Gineral, I want to be Postmaster." "Can't have it, sir. You can't read or write, sir." "Then Gineral, for God's sake give me a *pair of breeches.*' [Philadelphia Courier.

Fall Fashions. Last Sabbath morning a *young lady* was seen wending her way to church with *Elssler* buttons on her wrists, and a hole as big as a ninepence—*in the heel of her stocking!* says the Providence Republican Herald.